BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1863. NO. 34.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

... according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, ... Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District ... of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17.—The act of Congress of the 14th of ... last exempts mail contractors from military service, ... War Department has refused to discharge men ... the terms to whom contracts have been awarded, ... which has caused considerable complaint. The matter ... brought to the attention of the House a few days ago, ... a resolution of inquiry addressed to the President. ... day, the President's reply was read in the House, submitting a lengthy communication from the Secretary of War in justification of the practice of his department—the point of which is, that, in his opinion, the language of the act contemplates the exemption of such as may have contracts awarded them before being enrolled or entering the service, and not to discharge those in the service before the contract was awarded. Referred to the Military Committee.

A Bill to limit the tenure of Cabinet Officers to two years, unless re-nominated by the President, was considered by the Senate. The bill was reported back in the House by the Judiciary Committee, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The subject was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted to inquire into the expediency of amending the 12th section of the Tithing Act so as to include hogs slaughtered by others than producers. The Committee of the Judiciary were instructed to inquire if any law was in existence authorizing the military authorities to require passports of citizens before travelling over the ordinary thoroughfares of the country, and report also a bill to prevent unnecessary interference of personal rights and to protect an efficient organization of the army and the general interests of the Government. The same Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an appellate military court to separate from the judgment of ordinary courts martial, and also to enlarge the powers of courts martial so as to compel the attendance of witnesses.

The Military Committee reported a bill, providing that any officer or private whom a board of physicians declare permanently disabled, may resign or demand a discharge, or if he choose may remain in the army and be considered on furlough with no pay, unless satisfactorily shown to be utterly unable to earn a livelihood and has no means of support and not provided for by the Confederate or State governments, county, parish or town, in which case an officer shall receive half pay and a private full pay, so long as disability lasts. The bill was made the special order for Monday next.

In the Senate a long debate took place on the bill to provide for the meeting of the next Congress on the 3d Monday in February. An amendment to meet in May was adopted when the whole subject was laid on the table for the present.

The bill to appoint an Assistant Postmaster General for the trans Mississippi was laid on the table.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Dec. 18.—In the Senate to-day the bill passed to authorize the appointment of a Third Auditor of the Treasury to settle Post Office accounts.

The House instructed the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the impressment act so as to exempt enough food to supply non-producers.

A bill was introduced appropriating one hundred thousand dollars to pay the interest nearly three years due the Cherokee Indians. It is represented that the Cherokees, though they have not been paid by our Government as engaged and large numbers have been driven from their homes, having been deceived by the chief and traitor, John Ross, who fled the nation with the archives and funds and took refuge behind Federal bayonets. They are still true and fighting for Southern Independence.

The Military Committee were instructed to inquire if a tax in kind cannot be better collected and garnered by citizens not liable to military duty, and send back to the field able bodied officers and soldiers now engaged in that work, thus taking the whole matter out of the hands of the Quartermaster Department. The same Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax on potatoes and to commute the tax on wool when used to clothe the soldiers.

The Judiciary Committee having considered the many resolutions and bills heretofore submitted on impressment, reported an important bill. It repeals the act of the 27th April last and authorizing impressing officers, when dissatisfied to award local appraisers to appeal to State Commissioners, and repeals so much of the original act of March last, as authorizes State Commissioners to meet at certain periods to fix prices. It provides that all property impressed, shall be paid at the time and place, the value to be determined by local and disinterested citizens, and when impressing officers believes the award unfair and unjust, may appeal to State Commissioners, who shall determine in each case separately, and their decision to be final. State Commissioners have power to summon witnesses to ascertain the common price in the locality of each case, and their whole duty shall be to determine appeal cases.

The President, in response to a resolution of the House, sent a communication from the Chief of the Conscript Bureau stating the number of Exempts and the causes of exemption in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and promised to furnish other States as soon as possible. In these States the total number of exempts is 64,830—in Virginia 20,372; North Carolina, 22,807; South Carolina, 5,814; Georgia, 15,837. The number in these States exempt for disability is 70,205, and for substitutes 13,008.

The Raid of Averill.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17.—The raid upon Salem has caused a sensation here and further particulars are eagerly looked for. The movement is regarded as the boldest attempted by the enemy since the Grierson raid through Mississippi. It is believed that Dr. Rucker piloted or directed Averill the course to pursue, and it is deemed not improbable that the enemy may go to North Carolina, via Danville. Lynchburg dispatches not yet received.

From Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 17.—A Lieutenant and five prisoners were captured on the Rappahannock River on Monday night. They deny that Meade has been or will be superceded. Four corps of the enemy's infantry and all their cavalry are busy preparing winter quarter's in Culpeper county and corduroying the roads. One corps of infantry and most of the artillery have gone behind the Rappahannock River to guard the line of Railroad and to winter.

Heavy rain has been falling since last night which turned into sleet to-day, making our roads quite heavy.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 18.—No change in the military situation on either side. Denis Driscoll, of Johnson's Battery from Richmond, was shot at noon to-day for desertion. Weather clear and cold. Roads heavy.

The Jackson Monument Association.

RICHMOND, Dec. 18.—At the late meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jackson Statue Association, President Davis presided—Gen. Lee, the Governor of Virginia and other prominent officials were present. The Report of the Treasurer stated that Volck, the artist, had reached the Continent and entered upon his work. Fifteen bales of cotton had been shipped to Liverpool to meet a sum of five thousand dollars agreed to be advanced to Volck. The Statue will cost $25,000 foreign exchange.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.—Four shells were thrown into the city last night. Our batteries opened heavily and silenced the enemy. Nothing of interest this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—No news this morning. Weather stormy, and no firing.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 18.—Ten shells were fired at the city to-day, five this morning and five this afternoon. No damage done. Our batteries have kept up a steady fire on the enemy, who are still engaged in the work of riveting and obstructing the approaches to their batteries on Morris Island. Some firing was heard in the Stono through the day. The enemy fired a few shots on James Island. Twenty-nine vessels, including the Ironsides and four Monitors, are inside the Bar. The usual number in the Stono and off the Bar.

From Georgia.

DALTON, Dec. 16.—The enemy's future plans are involved in mystery. They have had but few men at work on bridges, and have completed but one railroad bridge over the north side of the Tennessee at Bridgeport. All quiet in front.

SEBASTOPOL EIGHT YEARS AFTER THE SIEGE.

Having lately returned from a fortnight's visit to the Crimea, it may probably interest some of your readers to hear how I found Sebastopol and its neighborhood looking in 1863. One is at once struck with the desolation that prevails on each side of the harbor. There are, indeed, a few guns mounted on Fort Constantine, and the Russian ensign waves over it, but the other forts on the North side are crumbling to pieces and not a gun nor a soldier is visible along the whole range of those once formidable works. At the entrance of the harbor are the few wormeaten hulks lately raised by Col. Gowen, and off South Bay lies the Admiral's steam yacht, whilst a few corsters are laden with shot and broken shell, the *reliquiæ Danaum* of 1854–55, at the further extremity, and these are the representatives of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea in 1863. Landing at the quay, where now no Russian official accosts the suspicious stranger, a walk of two hundred yards leads to the hotel, kept by one M. Witzel, formerly head waiter of the clubhouse, the ruins of which are immediately adjoining.

Of all the British cemeteries we visited, we scarcely found one that had received any injury beyond the unavoidable decay which eight Crimean winters must bring with them. Around each enclosure, small or large, low solid walls have been built, and are kept in good repair. On Cathcart's Hill, though the grass has grown over many of the flat tombstones, we only noticed one headstone that had been injured; it was one which marked the grave of a Colonel of the 55th regiment, and on inquiry we found that it was blown down in a gale last winter. In the adjoining cemeteries, where some hundreds of our brave soldier rest, it was gratifying to see that even the round shot which eight or nine years ago some friendly hand placed as a border to his comrade's grave remains undisturbed. What has been said of Cathcart's Hill applies equally to the graves of the Light Division, and, in fact, to all the large enclosures. Wild flowers spring up luxuriantly above them all, and there is no appearance of any intrusion either of man or beast.

Gen. Pelissier's headquarters and Lord Raglan's houses are inhabited by Tartars, who have taken great pride in preserving everything that tells of their departed glory. The huts still surround Lord Raglan's quarters which once sheltered his staff; a small table in the room where he died records the fact. Kadikoi and Balaclava are as quiet as the grave, some few small boats lying idle in the harbor, our quay rotting to pieces, and our huts now occupied by returning Tartars, whose only occupation seems to be fishing for the treasure trove, the sad mementoes of the awful gale of November 14, 1854. A bag full of sovereigns was fished up a few days before our arrival. The field of Balaclava is now dotted with vineyards, and is by no means good galloping ground in '63—All our batteries remain much as we left them. The trenches can be traced for miles.

They have fallen in, as might be expected, but every position is recognizable at a glance. Inkerman's heights are thickly covered with brushwood, though the batteries are easily discerned, and the camps are also well distinguished, though the grass has grown over the paved streets that intersected the lines. The Redan monument is in a disgraceful state; the inscription has been almost entirely obliterated.—Some vandals have cut their names on it, and even large pieces out of it for keepsakes, and the wall round it is broken down in several places. The Redan itself is unaltered in general appearance, though gradually crumbling into the ditch, and vineyards are quietly springing up in its rear. The Malakoff remains a mass of ruin; in fact, nothing has been done since the war to alter the appearance of the town, save the building of a line of barracks near the docks, where the present garrison, consisting of one battalion, is quartered.

If possible the desolation is more apparent to the North than on the South side. You can traverse the whole line of fortifications and meet with neither soldier nor gun; the ramparts are falling into their fosse, the walls have sunk, though the general appearance is that of desertion rather than destruction. There are said to be three thousand inhabitants now in Sebastopol; we scarcely met thirty.—*London Morning Post.*

The following Resolutions introduced by Mr. Foust, of Randolph, in the House of Commons, lie over till next session:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

1. That the repeal by the Confederate States' Congress, of the laws by which persons skilled in certain trades and professions are exempt from military service and the substituting therefor a system of details to meet the wants of the country, would be in the judgment of this General Assembly, exceedingly unwise and improper, because of the danger that the persons entrusted with the power of making such details, would often execute the duty injudiciously, and with partiality.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the "*privilege*" granted to conscripts and soldiers in service, by the Congress of the Confederate States, to furnish substitutes, after such substitutes have been furnished and accepted, became a "contract" which the government cannot constitutionally or in good conscience violate.

3. *Resolved*, That any plan for restoring the currency so far as it contemplates compulsory funding, and repudiates the contract of the government with the holders of its notes, that they should be reservable in payment of public dues, is impolitic, because a breach of contract cannot restore, but tends to destroy all confidence in the government.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

STOCK IN BANK OF N. C. AT AUCTION.

AT 11 O'CLOCK ON TUESDAY, 22D OF DECEMBER, we will sell to the highest bidder, FIVE SHARES of the stock of the Bank of N. C., if not previously sold at private sale.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 18-td Auctioneers.

COTTON AT AUCTION.

ON THE 22D INSTANT WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIRTEEN BALES OF COTTON, at Columbus, Ga.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 18-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE

WILL BE SOLD, IN THE TOWN OF HENDERSON, Granville county, N. C., on the 23d of this month, a lot of Hotel Furniture of every description and of good quality.

SAM'L E. PHILLIPS,
Dec 18 td Ex'r of Martha R. Phillips, dec'd.

ATTRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY THE 22ND INST., IN FRONT OF our Sales Rooms, commencing at 11 o'clock, we will sell to the highest bidder—

20 GOOD WORK HORSES
4 FAMILY CARRIAGES
5 BUGGIES
1 SPRING WAGON
1 WOOD WAGON
1 NEW CART & HARNESS
4 SETS DOUBLE HARNESS
5 SETS BUGGIE HARNESS
1 SADDLE AND BRIDLE

Two good Mattrasses, Bedstead, 2 Large White Counterpanes, Bed Quilt, Bed Spreads, German Silver Table and Tea Spoons, 1 pair Pure Silver Sugar Tongs.

—ALSO—

Two very large and elegant BRUSSELLS CARPETS, NEW AND VERY RICH PATTERNS; One Velvet Tapestry Rug; together with sundry other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 17-td Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FURNITURE IN GREENSBORO, N. C.

WILL BE SOLD, AT AUCTION, FOR CASH, ON Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22d instant, a large amount of valuable property belonging to the Trustees of G. F. College, consisting of Pianos, Parlor Furniture, Beds, Mattrasses, Blankets, Sheets, Comforts, Table Ware, Washbowls, Bedsteads, Pitchers, Chairs, Hogs, Cattle, &c.

The Trustees have ordered the sale of this property because it is liable to become damaged for want of suitable rooms in which to store it.

N. H. D. WILSON,
Dec 14-td Sec. of the Board.

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 800 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is upon the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the land is very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to ship produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, 5 miles from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a neat Dwelling and all usual out-buildings. This Plantation is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society very good. The reputation of Bertie county lands is well know for the production of corn, cotton and peas, which is enough guarantee to the purchaser without further details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JORDAN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 20-1m* P. HENNEBERRY.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, the 22d day of December, at public sale two tracts of land adjoining each other. These lands are situated six miles Southwest of Raleigh, on the Holly Springs road, well watered and well timbered. The home tract consists of 244 acres, well improved, good dwelling, store house, barn and stables. There is a good young Orchard on the farm. The other is in good farming order, and has some 65 acres in the tract. Both of these tracts can be bought jointly and privately before the day of sale. I will also sell at the same time and place one pair No. 1 mules, some Sows and Pigs, Farming Utensils, &c.

Dec 3 eod2w C. A. LACK.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS WILL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE in the City of Raleigh daily, (Sundays excepted) from the fourth to the thirty-first day of January next, for the purpose of receiving returns of all subjects of taxation, in accordance with "an act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863, as follows:

1st. Every person engaged in any trade, business or occupation mentioned in the fifth section of said act, requiring quarterly returns of gross sales to be made, will make them and pay the tax thereon; and those who continue the same, will pay the specific tax for the year 1864.

2nd. Every person, joint-stock company and corporation, will make return of the income and profits derived by them from every occupation, employment or business, whether registered or not, in which they may have been engaged, and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from any source whatever from the 1st day of January, 1863, to the first day of January, 1864.

3rd. Returns will be received of all agricultural products taxed in kind, and the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules not used in cultivation and asses owned by each person on the first of November last, which have not heretofore been given in.

4th. It having been decided by the Commissioner of Taxes, "that all moneys, bank notes and other currency (not specially exempted in the tax act) on hand or deposit on the first day of July last, whether held by bankers, auctioneers, merchants, commission merchants, farmers, lawyers or doctors, including all other persons, firms, companies or corporations are taxable." I therefore notify all persons concerned, who have not heretofore done so, to make immediate return and pay taxes on the same. If in any of the above cases the owner of the money on deposit or in the hands of another has heretofore given it in, the corporation or person holding it at the time will not be required to give it in again.

5th. All persons who have neglected to give in according to law, and those who have given in and have not paid, are requested to do so immediately, otherwise the penalties of the law will be enforced.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Dec 8-10t Collector for Wake County.
Standard copy weekly and semi-weekly 5 times each.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.

JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-1s J Pittsboro, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE town of Louisburg for the next year. Apply to

T. J. HOLT,
Nov 26-eodtf Raleigh, N. C.

NURSE WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S nurse, for which a liberal hire will be paid. Apply to EDITOR PROGRESS.
Dec 7-tf

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.

Oct 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl, had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 56th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a free man. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.

JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 14 1w Statesville, N. C.

$600 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road.—They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month if the owner clothing the hand; for well grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnish ng only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.

E. T. D. MYERS, Capt Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

HOTEL SERVANTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO HIRE FOR THE ensuing year

One good MALE COOK,
One good FEMALE COOK,

and a number of competent men as Hotel Waiters.

Those who may be able to produce unquestionable evidence of their character, &c., will be liberally compensated, payable monthly if desired.

Apply to the undersigned at Mansion House in Charlotte, N. C. [Dec 15 5t*] WM. P. MOORE.

Columbia South Carolinian will copy above five times and send bill to W. P. M.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1863.

ALL PERSONS RESIDING IN THE CITY OF Raleigh holding substitute papers will present the same at this office as early as possible for examination, as all irregular papers are to be sent to the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, Va., for approval.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,
Dec 15-2w Capt. and E. O. for city of Raleigh.

TWO TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE.

ON THE 18TH OF DECEMBER NEXT, AT THE late residence of Tolliver Terrell, deceased, in the county of Franklin, 9 miles North of Louisburg and 5 miles South of Jones' Springs, I will sell by public vendue, five or six hundred acres of Land, on the East end of the tract on which my Testator lived. This tract has 100 acres of low ground, on Sandy Creek, besides highland now fenced and under cultivation—150 acres in virgin growth, of the very best Tobacco Land, and much in second growth of pines that will produce Tobacco without the aid of stimulants.

Also, one other tract of about 150 acres, on the West end of the same tract. About 50 acres in the best virgin growth, the balance enclosed and under cultivation. No buildings on either tract, but good building sites and timber in abundance and convenient on each.

At the same time will be sold the crops of Corn, Fodder and Shucks, stock of Hogs and Cattle, 2 Mules, 1 Yoke Oxen, Wheat Thrasher, Fan Mill; Family Carriage, 1 Road Wagon, Ox Wagon, a 1 Horse Wagon, Corn Sheller, St. Clair's Straw Cutter, 1 set Grist Mill Irons, 1 set Saw Mill Irons, 1 pair Mill Stones, a good selection of Books, and a live bear 2 years old. Also, 20 hhds. Tobacco.

TERMS.—Twelve months credit or cash for any of the property.

The land will be sold at 2 o'clock precisely. The other property at the usual hour.

N. B. MASSENBURG,
Dec 20-5t* Executor of Tolliver Terrell, dec'd.

SHOES AND BOOTS,

NEXT DOOR TO WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW IN STORE A SPLENdid assortment of Gentlemen, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, embracing a beautiful variety of Ladies' and Satin Shoes and Gaiters. Also a large lot of Cotton Yarns of assorted numbers.

Also one dozen Double Barreled Pocket Cannons, French invention—shoot ten times in as many seconds.

Apply early and procure your winter supplies of Shoes and Boots before the rise in price.

Terms strictly cash on delivery.

J. H. KIRKHAM.
Nov 21-1m
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy one month each.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

TO HIRE,

ON THE 23D INST. I SHALL HIRE OUT PUBlicly, at Clayton, Johnston county, N. C, for the ensuing year, several good Farm Hands and House Servants.

R. A. RUSSELL.
[Dec 15-5t]

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Nov 20-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress.
July 31-tf

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 9 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	15 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	20 00
Four days	6 00	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	72 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, make a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Asst.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Guthrie, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford, 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3d Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F S Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Office Medical Examining Board,
Raleigh, Dec. 7th, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE EXAMining Board will hereafter meet as follows:

At General Hospital, No. 7, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At General Hospital, No. 8, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Medical Director:

THOS. HILL,
Dec 8-1w Sr. Surgeon.
Standard copy 1 week.

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, FOR the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.

HECK, BRODIE & CO.
Dec 14-2w*

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPAny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 4th day of January, 1864.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
Dec 12 3taw5J

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 48 years of age, 5½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.

HENRY R. BRYAN.
Dec 10-tf

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.

CHAS. M. FARRISS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUsiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
June 25-6m

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to

W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 25-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Sion H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.

DANIEL NORBOROUGH,
Dec 9-tf Administrator, &c.

FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Steep Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the Stage Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out house are on the place. To those accommodating, for particulars enquire of

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 30-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $8 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

Lincoln's message develops one gratifying fact, at least—it assures us that the people over whom he rules, are tired of the war and anxious for peace. The fact that he proposes terms of any kind is an evidence that the pressure on him is such that he is obliged to do something besides talk about "crushing the rebellion in ninety days." We scorn his terms and hurl his propositions back in his teeth, and yet we are glad to perceive anything that evinces a desire on the part of the people of the North to close the contest.

But if Lincoln wants peace or his people want peace, their propositions must come in a different shape. Let him withdraw his Emancipation Proclamation, leave slavery where the Contitution left it, and adopt the plan of the New York *News*, viz: Withdraw his armies and let the people of the Southern States decide by ballot as to what shall be their future destiny. If they want to vote themselves back in the old Union let them do so, and if they want to adhere to the Confederacy let them do so. The people of the South would not object to this plan, nor would the Confederacy suffer any detriment by its adoption. Mr. Lincoln can have peace if he wants it, but he will never get it on the terms proposed in his message and accompanying proclamation.

His proposition to allow *one-tenth*, after having taken the oath, to set up a "loyal" State Government, promising them protection, is simply ridiculous. How can he expect to control a State without the affections and sympathies of the people? If he wants peace let him give us the peace we ask, viz: The right to manage our own internal affairs in our own way. In other words, if he wants peace why not let us go in peace? We of the South want peace as bad as the people of the North, but we will suffer on and fight on before we will have it on Mr. Lincoln's terms.

Congress and the Cabinet.

If Congress wants certain members of the Cabinet removed, why does not that body, in a manly way pass a resolution requesting Mr. Davis to remove them? Is there are men in the Cabinet, who are inefficient and objectionable to the country, why don't Mr. Davis remove them? He has the power, and if he agrees with Congress as to the necessity, he certainly should not shrink from the performance of his duty. Why attempt such a radical change in the framework of the government at this early day, as the one proposed in reference to Cabinet officers? Why confine the term to two years instead of six, when the President can remove at pleasure? If there is weakness, inefficiency or corruption in the Cabinet, it is the duty of Mr. Davis to get clear of it, and in the event of his refusal let Congress demand it.

More of our Troops Taken Below Kinston.

We regret to learn from a gentleman who left Kinston yesterday morning, that the entire Company of Capt. Moore, of Baker's 31 N. C. Cavalry, was taken near Greenville on Wednesday night.

The force that appeared on the South side of the Neuse, near Kinston, was a mere raiding party, and had retired from our front.

If this report of the capture of an entire cavalry company be correct it shows that there is negligence somewhere, but we hope that it is not as bad as reported.

WISEMAN'S MEN IN KENTUCKY.—The arrest of any of the commissioned officers is sad enough, but their arrest in Kentucky, their native State, is intensely disgusting. They could get through even Porkopolis in safety, but when they reached Kentucky they were caught very promptly, and are probably by this time once more in a Yankee dungeon, and destined to be treated with tenfold horrors and indignities. Oh, Kentucky, "the hunters of Kentucky," hunting their own kith and kin, playing the blood hounds for Yankee Nimrods, slaves themselves and kidnapping their own brethren into Yankee bondage. How are the mighty fallen! The old Kentucky lion exchanging places with the Yankee jackal, and piloting the lynoble beast to prey! servants and constables to the Yankees! what a price to pay for the scraps that fall from Lincoln's table!—*Dispatch*.

And yet it is asserted in a late number of the *Enquirer* that we must fight on till Missouri, Maryland and *Kentucky* are redeemed! Would it not be about as sensible to try to tack Massachusetts to the Confederacy as Kentucky? We think so. If we are fighting for slavery we don't want Kentucky, for her people are ready to give up the negro for the sake of the *Union!* We doubt not but Morgan and his men would find quite as many friends in Ohio as in Kentucky; they would find many more in New York and New Jersey. And yet it is 54-40 or none. We must *subjugate* Kentucky before we can have any peace. It will be subjugation if we succeed, for the people of that State never have sympathised with our cause.

The weather has been coquetting with us during the last few days. Within the past week we have had it fair, cloudy, dry, wet, hot, cold, rainy and muddy, and everything disagreeable with the exception of snow and sleet. However we must not expect sunshine always.

TELEGRAPHIC.—We received nearly a column of Telegraph news yesterday forenoon that should have reached us the night before. These delays, however, are advantageous to the Richmond papers, for whose benefit of course they occur.

The prices obtained for goods at the blockade sale in Wilmington, on Wednesday, was not as high as at the last sale.

Hon. Wm. Lander is absent from his seat in Congress on account of indisposition.

The Family of the late Dr. Wright, of Norfolk.

The interesting family of the late Dr. Wright, of Norfolk, (hung by order of Lincoln for shooting a Lieutenant of negro troops who had ordered the negroes to arrest him,) are in great distress and indigent circumstances, and a plan has been set on foot to raise, by subscription, an amount sufficient to bring them to our lines and afford them relief. The Petersburg *Register* says:

"Among all the afflictions brought upon families and individuals by this war, we have heard of no case which presents so many horrors as that of the family of the late Dr. David M. Wright, lately murdered by the Yankees in Norfolk. Since his cruel death by hanging, his widow has died of distress of mind, and one of his daughters, a most interesting young lady, has gone mad. The eldest son of Dr. Wright having been killed at the battle of Gettysburg, his family are now left in indigent circumstances and without a protector. Under these circumstances it has been determined to make an effort to raise in the Confederacy, by subscription, a sum of money sufficient to bring the family of Dr. W. out of the Yankee lines and place them among want amongst those who can sympathize with them in their deep affliction. Can any case make a stronger appeal to the hearts of the benevolent than the one which we have presented?—We can conceive of none. We hope, therefore, the citizens of Petersburg, always noted for their liberality, will come forward and help to raise this fund, and give to this most deeply distressed family all the comfort that human aid and sympathy can bestow.

Subscriptions will be received at this office and the sums subscribed be remitted to the gentleman who has set on foot this enterprize of true benevolence, and who we know to be a most honorable and trust-worthy man.

Sums received at this office will be publicly acknowledged. Our contemporaries in the Confederacy are respectfully requested to co-operate in this benevolent enterprize."

Any of our people who feel disposed to contribute anything for this object can send their donations to the *Register* newspaper, Petersburg, and the amount will be properly used.

Substitution.

The President and Secretary of War and their partizans insist that there is no contract on the part of the government in the matter of substitutes, that it was only a privilege granted, &c. On this subject the *Whig* remarks:

The declaration so freely made in Congress that there was no contract between the government and those who have furnished substitutes, approaches very nearly a quibble; for if there was not what the law technically defines to be a contract, it cannot be denied that, in passing the law allowing substitutes to be received, with a promise that the principals would be discharged, in framing regulations for the acceptance of substitutes and the dismissal of principals, in permitting money to be paid, and then in mustering in the substitute and mustering out the principal, the Government gave its sanction to the transaction and entered into an engagement and pledge that it would be held valid. It was solely at the instance and under the guarantee of the Government that money was paid. There may have been, as we have said, no technical contract in all this, but there was an engagement—a guarantee—a pledged word, and these, on the part of a Sovereign, should be as binding as a contract. The Government may have done a very foolish thing, and we think it did when it entered into this engagement on the terms and conditions involved but it cannot correct an act of bad judgment by an act of bad faith. It may, if it please, advance the age of conscription, and, by thus rendering many substitutes liable in their own person, rightfully claim servic of the principals, but unless this is done, or the money paid at the instance of the Government, is refunded, the forcing him to the army of those who have purchased a right to be out would be an act of perfidy, of which we should lament to see this young Government guilty.

THE RAID ON SALEM, VA.—Nothing further has been heard of Averill and his force since they reached Salem, on Wednesday morning. The *Dispatch* of Thursday says of the raid:

After the skirmish at Greenbrier Bridge, noticed in our paper yesterday, in which Gen. Echols was defeated, and retreated into Monroe county, the enemy under Averill, about 4,500 strong, consisting of 3,000 mounted infantry and 1,500 cavalry, pushed on to the Sweet Springs in Monroe, some fifty miles from Salem, Roanoke county. Gen. Echols, in the meantime, fell back to Union, Monroe county, twenty-three miles from the Sweet Springs, where a portion of the command of Gen. Sam Jones was stationed. Averill, finding the way open and his course unopposed, moved on to Salem, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which point he reached yesterday morning. Here they burned the court-house and one or two other buildings, including the railroad depot.

Information received last night states that the rolling stock of the railroad was saved by being run off on the approach of the enemy.

The force under Averill started out from Beverly, in Randolph county, a distance from Salem of nearly 170 miles, and the only force which made a show of opposition to their progress was that of Gen. Echols, at Greenbrier Bridge. In their route they travelled through Pocahontas on the Huntersville road, by which they approached Lewisburg. After leaving Lewisburg they took the road leading direct to Salem, by way of the Sweet Springs. The statement, therefore, that they came in from Kanawha is incorrect.

The force which engaged Gen. Imboden's attention at Shenandoah Mountain, west of Staunton, seems to have had no immediate connection with Averill's command. The latter moved up the South Branch Valley from Hardy county. After their check on Monday it is believed they fell back to Moorefield.

These movements of the enemy would seem to have a double object. First, to prevent our forces from reaching the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with a view to conceal the transfer of troops from Grant's army to that of Gen. Meade, on the Rappahannock; and, second, the interruption of railroad communication between Gen. Lee's army and our forces in Southwestern Virginia and East Tennessee.

Salem, in Roanoke county, which has been reached by the enemy, is not immediately on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, but about one mile distant therefrom. It is about sixty miles southwest of Lynchburg, and is the county seat of Roanoke. The country around is rich and productive.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT.—The irony of the following paragraph from the *Southern Confederacy* is rather severe:

No wonder that our brave officers and soldiers in the Department of the trans-Mississippi send us good tidings of victory nor that they win upon so many fields the reward of valor, genius and enterprise. They are unrestrained. They are uncurbed by orders from a distant official depot of drones and sleepy-heads. They account only to their own honor and report only to headquarters, which get frequent smells of gunpowder, and are ready at hand. A central war office, which proposes to divide and re-organize a veteran army, which dismounts Morgan's men, which promotes Wheeler over Forrest, which destroys the usefulness of Price, which sanctions the victimization of such Generals as Cheatham, Buckner, Longstreet, and others, could only be expected to announce defeat after defeat. Out in Texas they have an officer of their own, which, thanks to the non-communication, they are enabled to sustain, and long may they wave!

Five hundred barrels of flour, purchased by the agents of the town of Wilmington, for the poor of that town and others, have been impressed by Capt. Myers, at Salisbury. The *Journal* hopes the authorities at Richmond will have this matter put right.—They may.

McClelland, a man who never split a rail or told a joke, is spoken of for the Presidency of Abe's dominions! Can't be elected, for his want of qualification is too apparent.

"Our foreign relations," spoken of by President Davis in his message, must be our British cousins, who "know us not."

46th Regiment N. C. Troops.

HEADQUARTERS 46TH REG. N. C. T.,
October 20th, 1863.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I beg leave respectfully to submit the following report of the part taken by the 46th Reg. N. C. Troops in the late action near Bristow Station on the 14th of this month. The Regiment, Col. E. D. Hall commanding, leaving its bivouac near Warrenton, about the hour of 7 A. M., at the head of Gen. Heth's Division, marched in the rear of Gen. Anderson's Division, until the village of New Baltimore was passed, when it turned to the right and in the direction of Bristow. Company A, Capt. McKinny having been ordered to the front to act as sharpshooters—the column moved forward, the sharpshooters picking up straggling prisoners all the way until within a mile of Bristow Station. At this point the Regiment filed to the right, in order to take its position in the line of battle indicated for the Brigade, it being perpendicular to the road.

The line being formed, moved forward through dense cedar thickets and woods until an open field was reached and passed and another piece of woods, but of less depth and density, was reached. While in this field, Capt. McKinney's company, being relieved from duty as sharpshooters, rejoined the Regiment.

Upon arriving at the woods, the line halted, and while halting the enemy advanced upon our right. In reply to a message to the General, notifying him of this movement of the enemy, Col. Hall was informed that Gen. Anderson would be on his right and prevent any advance in that direction. Another message was sent to state that the enemy were still advancing, and that Gen. Anderson was not in sight. A third message of the same purport having been sent, and no orders having been received, and the enemy still advancing, Col. Hall felt it to be his duty in order to protect his Regiment to change front on his first company and form line of battle, perpendicular to that occupied by the Brigade.

This manœuvre, which had to be executed in thick woods, and in front of the enemy, was done with as much promptness, coolness and precision as if it had been at an ordinary battalion drill—and brought us to the edge of the woods and facing the open field through which the enemy were advancing. Skirmishers having been thrown forward, the enemy fell back, and Col. Hall having received orders to do so, resumed his original position in the general line of battle. In a few moments thereafter, the order was given to advance, which was done, the Regiment passing through the woods and into another open field. Through this field, which was a very large one, ran the Orange and Alexandria Railroad nearly parallel to the line of battle, obliquing from the line somewhat on the extreme right. From the woods to the Railroad was a continuous and decided descent, and from the Railroad to the woods on the opposite side, was the slope of a high ridge, affording beautiful positions for any number of batteries. Moving a little slowly for a few steps, rectifying any errors in the alignment caused in the woods and throwing forward skirmishers, the advance was continued in quick time, until the enemy was discovered most advantageously posted—his infantry behind the Railroad embankment and the artillery on the heights immediately in his rear, and in our front and on our right and left.

Meanwhile the enemy had opened a terrible fire from his infantry, but the men although fatigued by six successive days marching, continued to advance steadily and in beautiful line with loud cheers and in the finest spirits. I saw not a man falter or attempt to shrink. The advance was continued until we came within about 250 yards of the Railroad, when the line was halted and commenced firing, the left wing beginning to fire first. Fearing another attack on our right flank, skirmishers had been thrown out in a line perpendicular to the line of battle and moved by flank with the line. Not more than two or three rounds had been fired, when Col. Hall having assumed command of the brigade, in consequence of the wounding of Gen. Cooke, I took command of the regiment. After firing one or two more rounds, the line again moved forward and advanced to within less than seventy-five yards of the Railroad, when, while still advancing, my attention was called to the anticipated approach of the enemy on my right flank. They were approaching rapidly and was in easy range. On my way to the extreme right, to satisfy myself of the actual state of affairs, I got orders to fall back, and looking to the left, I saw the whole line facing about and beginning to fall back. I then gave the order to retire to the regiment, faced about and commenced falling back, not a man having faced about until ordered to retreat. During the retreat, which was made in good line, the regiment continued halting and firing as long as we were in range of the enemy. I could have halted and made a stand or received the charge at any moment, had I received orders to do so, or had I deemed it necessary to do so on my own responsibility. Passing through the same woods through which we had advanced, as soon as we reached the field on the other side I caused the regiment to halt, and the line being promptly reformed, I took my position on a new line indicated for the brigade, which soon advanced again into the woods and halted on the left of Gen. Davis' brigade; the whole line, however, falling back into the field again in a very short time. A new line was now formed, the regiment having been placed on the left of the brigade and advanced a short distance into the field, in which the enemy were posted and halted. Skirmishers having been thrown forward the men were ordered to lie down.

This line was maintained until next morning, the enemy keeping up a heavy fire until night. Before daylight the enemy had disappeared.

I cannot close this report without reference to the gallant conduct and brave bearing of both the officers and men of the regiment. They did their whole duty, nobly and well, and North Carolina has cause to be proud of them. My losses, owing to the conformation of the ground occupied by the regiment, were comparatively slight; but had the regiment remained five minutes longer, or advanced twenty steps further, it must have been cut to pieces and captured. The casualties are eight killed, sixty wounded and six missing, a considerable portion of these having been caused by the flank fire.

Very Respectfully,
W. L. SAUNDERS, Lt.-Col.
Com'd'g 46th Reg't N. C. T., Cooke's Brigade.
To Capt. H. A. BUTLER, A. A. General.

HALLECK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The report of Halleck fills ten columns of the New York *Herald*. Of the battle of Chickamauga he says:

The battle of Chickamauga commenced on the morning of the 19th—McCook's corps forming the right of our line of battle, Crittenden's the centre, and Thomas' the left. The enemy first attacked our left wing with heavy masses endeavoring to turn it so as to occupy the road to Chattanooga. But all their efforts proved abortive. The centre was next assailed, and temporarily driven back; but being promptly reinforced, maintained its ground. As night approached the battle ceased, and the combatants rested on their arms. The attack was furiously renewed on the morning of the 20th against our left and centre. Division after division was pushed forward to assist the attacking masses of the enemy, when, according to Gen. Rosecrans' order, General Wood, overlooking the direction to close up on Reynolds, supposed he was to support him by withdrawing from the line and passing in the rear of Gen. Brannan. By this unfortunate mistake a gap was opened in the line of battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and, striking Davis in the flank and rear, threw his whole division into confusion. Gen. Wood claims that the orders he received were of such a character as to leave him no option but one by which he almost massacred his men. Pouring in through this breach in our line the enemy cut off our right and right centre, and attacked Sheridan's division, which was advancing to support that.

After a gallant but fruitless effort against this rebel torrent, he was compelled to give way; but afterwards rallied a considerable portion of his force, and by a circuitous route joined Gen. Thomas, who now had to breast the tide of battle against the whole rebel army. Our right and part of the centre had been completely broken and fled in confusion from the field, carrying with them six Chattanooga their commanders, Generals McCook and Crittenden, and also General Rosecrans who was on that part of the line. His Chief of Staff, General Garfield, however, made his way to the left, and joined General Thomas, who still remained immovable in his position. His ranks had assumed a crescent form, with its flanks supported by the lower spurs of the mountain, and here, like a lion at bay, he repulsed the terrible assaults of the enemy. About half-past three P. M. the enemy discovered a gap in the hills in the rear of his right flank, and Longstreet commenced pouring his massive columns through the opening.

Major General Gordon Granger, who had been posted with his reserves to cover our left and rear, arrived upon the field at this critical moment. He knew nothing of the condition of the battle; but with the true instinct of a soldier he had marched to the sound of the cannon. General Thomas merely pointed out to him the gap through which the enemy was debouching, when quick as thought he threw upon it Steadman's brigade of cavalry. In the words of General Rosecrans' report, "swift was the charge and terrible the conflict; but the enemy was broken." A thousand of our brave men killed and wounded paid for its possession, but we held the gap. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps confronted the position. Determined to take it they successively came to the assault. A battery of six guns placed in the gorge poured death and slaughter into them. They charged within a few yards of the pieces; but our grape and canister and the leaden hail of musketry delivered unsparing but terrible volleys from cartridges taken in many instances from the boxes of their fallen companions, was too much even for Longstreet's men.—About sunset they made their last charge, when our men, being out of ammunition, moved on them with the bayonet, and they gave way to return no more. In the meantime the enemy made repeated attempts to carry General Thomas' position on the left and front, but were as often thrown back with great loss. At nightfall the enemy fell back beyond the range of our artillery, leaving Gen. Thomas victorious on his hard fought field.

In compliance with instructions, he submits the subjoined summary of the operations of Grant's army since his report of the 15th ult.:

It appears from the official reports which have been received here that our loss in the operations of the 27th, 28th and 29th of October, in re-opening communications on the South side of the Tennessee river, from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, was 76 killed, 339 wounded and 22 missing; total, 437.

The estimated loss of the enemy was over 1,500.

As soon as Gen. Grant could get up his supplies he prepared to advance upon the enemy, who had become weakened by the detachment of Longstreet's command against Knoxville. Gen Sherman's army moved up the north side of the Tennessee river, and during the nights of the 23d and 24th of Nov., established pontoon bridges and crossed to the south side between Citico creek and the Chickamauga. On the afternoon of the 23d General Thomas' forces attacked the enemy's rifle pits between Chattanooga and Citico creek. The battle was renewed on the 24th along the whole line. Sherman carried the eastern end of Missionary Ridge up to the Tunnel, and Thomas repelled every attempt of the enemy to regain the position which he had lost at the centre; while Hooker's force, in Lookout Valley, crossed the mountain and drove the enemy from its northern slope.

On the 25th the whole of Missionary Ridge, from Rossville to the Chickamauga, was, after a desparate struggle, most gallantly carried by our troops, and the enemy was completely routed.

Considering the strength of the rebel position, and difficulty of storming his entrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be considered the most remarkable in history. Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but the highest praise is due to the commanding general for his admirable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently impregnable. Moreover, by turning his right flank and throwing him back upon Ringgold and Dalton, Sherman's forces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a junction.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported at about 4,000. We captured over 6,000 prisoners, besides the wounded left in our hands, forty pieces of artillery, five or six thousand small arms and a large train. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not known.

While Gens. Thomas and Hooker pushed Bragg's army back into Georgia, General Sherman with his own and General Granger's forces was sent into East Tennessee to prevent the return of Longstreet and to relieve General Burnside, who was then besieged in Knoxville. We have reliable information that General Sherman has successfully accomplished his object; and that Longstreet is full retreat towards Virginia. But no details have been received with regard to Sherman's operations since he crossed the Hiawassee, nor of Burnside's defence of Knoxville. It is only known that every attack of the enemy on that place was successfully repulsed.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Dec. 17th, 1863.

BY THE TERMS OF THE ORDINANCE OF THE Convention, under which all the 8 per cent. bonds of this State were issued, they are payable at the pleasure of the State; and by the 5th section of the act of the General Assembly, ratified 20th December, 1862, the Treasurer is directed to raise funds as therein prescribed, and to pay off by the 1st day of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders of said bonds will exchange them for 6 per cent. bonds payable on the 1st of January, 1893, with coupons for the interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasury, in which case he is authorised and directed to make such exchange." The Treasury being now provided with the funds contemplated by said Act, I hereby notify all holders of said 8 per cent. bonds, to present them at the Treasury for payment or exchange for 6 per cent. bonds.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

The word "by," which is in the act as ratified, is omitted by accident in the printed act. Dec 18 6t

The State Journal and Richmond Examiner will please copy six times and send account to the Treasurer.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE FIFTY OR SIXTY NEGROES—men, women and boys—for the ensuing year, to be employed in the manufacture of potash and saltpetre for the Confederate Government. The negroes will be taken immediately, if desired by their owners. Good quarters and rations will be furnished them.

WOOD WANTED.

I also wish to lease a tract of land containing a good growth of hickory, postoak and blackjack timber, and on which is a stream of water or a good pump. The timber I will buy as it stands in the forrest. It is desirable that the land shall be within at least six miles of a railroad station.

This land is wanted for the purpose of establishing government potash works, and as the ashes used in the manufacture of potash will not be removed from the premises a rare opportunity is here presented to obtain an excellent fertilizer. Apply to me at Greensborough, N. C.

C. E. BARRETT,
Agent C. S. N. & E. Departm't.
Dec 18-3t

MARRIED,

In this city, on the evening of the 15th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Quigley, Mr. ALFRED UPCHUCH and Miss ANN ELIZA REYNOLDS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LARGE SALE.

GRANGER HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

I WILL SELL ON MONDAY THE 28TH OF December, on the premises, commencing at 11 o'clock the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Granger Hotel. I may specify a brief catalogue comprising

50 or 60 Feather Beds, Bedsteads,
Hair, Shuck and Cotton Mattresses,
Pillows and Bolsters, Pillow Cases,
Blankets, Comforts, Spreads and Sheets,

DINING ROOM FURNITURE,

consisting of

Heavy Stone Ware, White, Tumblers, Goblets,
Oak Dining Room Chairs
One Fine set of Parlor Furniture.
Cottage sets of Modern Style.
A number of Bureaus with Mirrors.
Cooking Stoves of very large size.
Large Dining Room Stoves, &c., &c.,

—ALSO—

A choice Lot of Bar Fixtures, &c. &c., &c.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, six fine horses, one Carriage and Harness, and three Buggies and Harness.

The whole offers a rare chance for investment, as many of the articles are scarce and valuable.

Terms—CASH.

T. A. GRANGER.
Gold-boro', N. C.
Dec 19-td

Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin copy till day of sale and forward bill to advertiser.

READ THIS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME will present them immediately for payment, and all those indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, and save cost.

Dec 19-128d. T. A. GRANGER.

I have for rent for the ensuing year, several tenements in the town of Goldsboro'. T. A. G.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organized. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.

Dec 19 tawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washer-women and Ironer, for which a good price will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at

Dec 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

$80 IN GOLD AND SILVER; $250 IN BANK Notes for Sale. Address "SPECIE," Progress Office. Dec 19-3t

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act, oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; *Provided,* they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided,* that this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided,* that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company courts martial and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Laws of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted* That the Guard for home defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That when the presence of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service *en masse,* but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

I, JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863.

J. P. H. RUSS,
Sec. of State.

II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing act will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November, and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the foregoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for home defence, but are not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General

Dec 18-6t

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon or you will be too late.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.
Dec 18-3w